

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH AT CLIFTON. The repudiators of the United States have been so terribly defeated in their efforts to imbue the American people with the spirit of dishonesty, that their leaders are deeply impressed with the necessity of concealing or disguising their ultra views. A remarkable instance of this feeling is afforded by the late speech of George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, at Clifton. He is the ostensible head of the repudiation ring of the Democratic party. His supporters at the Tammany Convention, in 1868, gloried in calling him "young greenbacks," and in urging his claims to Presidential honors on the ground that he would wipe away the debt by an unlimited issue of legal-tenders. He was zealously eulogized by Strick Pomeroy in the same columns which teemed with denunciations of bondholders and avowals of a determination to make the national bonds as worthless as autumn leaves. Even now his leading Ohio organ, the Cincinnati Enquirer, openly advocates repudiation, if the Pendleton plan of paying the debt does not prevail. And yet gentleman George, in addressing a party of his friends at his own residence, in a speech which was evidently intended as a campaign document, carefully abstains from giving prominence to the theories with which he is so thoroughly identified. While he bids his irresponsible journals to win votes from those who are lost to all sense of honor by vain promises of relief from the burdens of taxation, he addresses himself to the more difficult task of making a favorable impression upon the representatives of the business interests of the country. It is astonishing how deeply he sympathizes with them; how sorry he is that the bonds are not made to bear their proportionate share of taxation; how much he is grieved by contraction and commercial failures; how deeply he regrets the decline in prices which men of all parties have been praying for, and how justly he suggests the sham remedy which he is afraid and ashamed to prescribe to a business audience. With all his fine-spun theories Mr. Pendleton forgets that the only way to pay a debt is to pay it. It is much easier to discharge an old obligation by giving a new one than by plunking down the hard cash; and the sum and substance of the philosophy of the Ohio statesman is founded on this profound observation. But a succession of promises to pay redeemable with nothing more substantial than new promises, is but another name for repudiation. And when Mr. Pendleton promises this remedy, even in a disguised shape, to a business audience, they will ask whether the nation can afford it? Grievous as the burdens of the debt may be, the loss entailed by the total destruction of confidence, the annihilation of public and private credit, and the downfall of the existing financial system, would be ten times more grievous. All past panics in the United States would be periods of prosperity compared with the terrific crash which Pendleton invites. The candidate whose place on the Democratic ticket he assumed, Gen. Rosecrans, justly declared that the true way to diminish the burdens of the debt was to improve the national credit. The agitations of the repudiators have already cost the nation many millions of dollars of additional interest, and if their candidates are not defeated many millions more will be necessarily added to the burdens of taxation. Financiers of the Pendleton school are, in fact, only one degree less expensive and injurious to the national interests than the secessionists with whom they sympathized during the war. They are the chief obstacles to a negotiation of new loans bearing one-third less interest than those now in existence, and requiring one-third less taxation to defray their annual burden. And while their mere clamors work this mischief, the official establishment of their theories would be scarcely less mischievous than the success of the Rebellion. The loss suffered by the bondholders would form but a tithe of the misery and suffering they would inflict upon all the toilers of the land by the protracted derangement of every form of business, the cessation of many important pursuits, the enforced idleness of millions of workmen, and the pressure of want and starvation upon myriads of helpless families.

THE CAUSES OF THE AVONDALE TRAGEDY.

MANY rumors have been circulated in regard to the cause of the late tragedy at the Avondale mine. An active effort was made at one time to create the impression that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that some infuriated and desperate miner, who was opposed to an infringement of "the basis," sought terrible revenge by destroying the lives of the Avondale workmen. Then the theory was started that fire was accidentally communicated to a bundle of hay at the bottom of the mine by a spark from the pipe of a careless miner. But the Coroner's jury, after hearing all the evidence, have censured the mining and railroad company for its defective and dangerous arrangements; and we are told that "the verdict is generally considered as adverse to the corporation, and is hailed as the opening of a new era in the operation of mines." It is a disgrace to our civilization and the authorities of the State that precautions for the protection of the miners have not heretofore been adopted. With the best care occasional accidents are unavoidable, and it is to the last

degree cruel and murderous to wantonly intensify the perils of the miners. The obligation to provide proper means of ventilation, etc., rests principally with the mine-owners, but experience having fully demonstrated their disposition to shamefully neglect their duty, the people of the State, through their Government, should long since have guarded against wholesale butchery in the mining regions.

THE ST. THOMAS SWINDLE.

The New York Times, which still hangs on to the ghost of Seward's former self, and therefore deems it necessary to come to his defense on all possible occasions, argues that "it would be a pity" to have the treaty for the purchase of the submarine volcano of St. Thomas fail, "without a debate and a solemn enunciation of the true limits of Executive power in its negotiations with foreign States, that the latter may know just what importance to attach to any engagement of our Executive, so long as it lacks the Senatorial approval." This is a special plea of the most puerile sort. The Constitution of the United States, Art. II, section II, clause 2, says:—"He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." If the Senate were to devote an entire year to debating the question, and were then to enunciate, in the most elaborate style, "the true limits of Executive power, in its negotiations with foreign States," it could do nothing more than proclaim the fact that no treaty negotiated by the Executive is binding and valid until it has received the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present when the final vote is taken, and that the Executive has under the Constitution no power or authority to pledge the ratification of the Senate.

The Times says that "the policy of our Government upon the subject ought to be defined, both for our own sakes and to prevent any future misunderstandings with foreign sovereigns." But the policy of our Government is defined, and that clearly, by the clause from the Constitution quoted above; and ever since the present form of government has been in existence, its practice has coincided with the policy laid down in the clause in question. When Minister Bancroft negotiated his great treaty with the North German Union which settles the vexed allegiance question, it was formally ratified by the Senate, and nobody at home or abroad regarded the ceremony of ratification as superfluous. And when Minister Johnson, in the full tide of his after-dinner revelries, stipulated that the American people should make an out-and-out surrender to Great Britain on the Alabama claims question, the Senate repudiated his action, and no one, either in the United States or Great Britain, dreamed of regarding this repudiation as a *casus belli*. It was not until Mr. Seward, elated by the acquisition of the Alaska icebergs, turned his covetous eyes upon St. Thomas, and agreed to take it off the hands of King Christian for \$10,000,000, that it was suddenly discovered that the power to negotiate a treaty with a foreign State was reposed exclusively in the President and his Secretary of State.

By the express terms of the Danish treaty, if ratifications were not exchanged on or before February 24, 1868, its provisions were to become void. Why was this ridiculous clause inserted in the treaty, if there were any doubts about "the true limits of Executive power in its negotiations with foreign States?" And why, the limit having passed without any affirmative action on the part of the Senate, did Mr. Seward unite with the Danish Minister to extend the time for ratification to October 15, 1869? The Danish authorities clearly understood at the time the treaty was negotiated, and they understand full well at present, that without the ratification of the Senate the contract for the purchase of St. Thomas is null and void, and that the Senate is under no obligations whatever to ratify the treaty if two-thirds of its members do not believe that the best interests of the United States demand such action. If Denmark chooses to tender St. Thomas to us as a free gift, we may possibly accept it; but in our present financial straits we have more pressing uses for the \$10,000,000. The true secret of this incessant agitation of the St. Thomas question lies undoubtedly in the fact that, if the treaty fails, as it has failed and is bound to fail with every possible extension, somebody other than the King of Denmark will lose an opportunity to pocket a good round share of the purchase money.

Our Democratic morning contemporary grows jubilant over Maine, despite the utter cleaning out which the Democracy sustained in that State on Monday. "Last year," it exclaims, "Grant's majority was over 28,000; this year the radical majority is less than 8000." But last year the total vote was 112,000, while this year it was only 88,000; and as the organs of the Democracy have persisted all along that the temperance candidate could not count on a single Democratic vote, the true Republican majority is 18,000. In 1867 the Republican majority fell to 11,614, but the fall did not prevent a rise to 28,000 in the following year. On the same basis, the Republican majority next year will reach 46,000, which will be quite sufficient for all practical purposes.

The discontent of the Canadians with their present government, and their desire for annexation, daily and hourly increase; and some of the English statesmen seem to be anxious to sever the present connection with their troublesome colonists. As the British possessions in North America contain about as many square miles as our own, we could afford to settle the Alabama claims in consideration of a transfer of a tract which would double our territorial area, despite the worthlessness of a large portion of it, and if the adjustment of the controversy is postponed a few years, this will be the most natural termination.

SHIRKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Our Democratic morning contemporary continues as dumb as the traditional oyster on the subject of Mr. Fry's desertion of the company of such men as Johnny Ahern and Jimmy Stewart. One of the press hands, however, has been employed to write a squib, which appears over the signature of "A Working Democrat," in the "Public Opinion" column. The press hand, reflecting the sentiments of the editors, "was extremely sorry" to discover that Mr. Fry was ashamed of the company he had been keeping, and, moreover, had "little inclination, under existing circumstances, to enter into the canvass as vigorously as its importance demanded." The press hand, like the editors, relied upon Mr. Fry's name as upon "a tower of strength," and thinks that "his personal popularity and high standing in the community ought to have been sufficient to have carried the weaker portion of the ticket through!" Hence these tears. However strong the faith of the exemplary press hand, Mr. Fry doubted his ability to "carry the weaker portion of the ticket through," and was unwilling to risk "his personal popularity and high standing in the community" by making the attempt.

"Whisky," laments the New York World, "is advancing." The World is grieved thereat, for cheap whisky is one of the indispensable requisites to Democratic success at the polls, and the raising of the price of the liquid just on the eve of the October elections is a precursor of forthcoming defeat. "In old Democratic times," continues the lamentation of the World, "whisky was often sold as low as fourteen cents, and rarely exceeded twenty-four cents per gallon." The difference between 22 cents and \$1.30 is quite perceptible to Democratic executive committees and Democratic aspirants for office. It is quite natural, therefore, that the World should wax indignant at the rumor of a proposition to kill off the entire Democratic party by cutting down the income tax to one half its present rate, and doubling the burden on whisky.

The Commercial Convention which is to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, promises to be an event of unusual importance, and if these expectations are fulfilled, its results can not but prove beneficial to the country at large. It is understood that the subject of selecting delegates to represent this city will be brought before Councils at their meeting to-morrow. It is to be hoped that the very best and most influential men who can be persuaded to represent Philadelphia will be chosen, whether the delegation is selected by our municipal authorities, in accordance with the request of the Memphis Convention, or by our commercial associations, as would appear to be the most appropriate course.

The Avondale Sufferers have received a donation of \$20,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, to whom belongs the mine in which the terrible calamity occurred. If the company had devoted the same amount to the sinking of an extra shaft, there would, in all human probability, have been no sufferers to relieve.

It is said that the threat of General Sickles to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has terrified the Spaniards amazingly, and caused the funds to fall to the lowest point touched for the past sixteen years. Before Spain succeeds in crushing out the insurrection, the funds are likely to go still lower.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF FRANCE. There are peculiar social causes leavening France which corrupt the purity of family life, and tend greatly to overcome the natural increase of population. Infanticide and the studied neglect of children kill off a large proportion prematurely—in the Department of the Loire Inferieure at the rate of 90 per cent. of the children under one year of age—while in the late wars the Crimea killed 90,000 men, China and Mexico 65,000, Italy, 60,000, making 205,000 in all. Yet despite these untoward influences, the commerce of France was never more prosperous and self-sustaining. The imports into France in the year 1868 reached the unprecedented value of \$135,492,330. Articles of food, \$27,510,560; raw material and natural products, \$28,706,340; manufactured articles, \$9,502,840; other articles; \$5,575,640. Corn stands for \$15,047,730; cattle, \$5,575,990; silk, \$15,999,960; cotton, \$11,585,720; wool, \$10,574,160. Passing to the export trade of France in 1868, we find an increase over 1867, the value reaching \$116,271,600; manufactured articles, \$56,654,930; natural products and food, \$45,943,960; other merchandise, \$4,272,730. Tissues of silk show an amount of \$18,354,448; of wool, \$10,137,960; of cotton, \$2,227,720; wines, \$10,095,000. The secretary reports, with regard to the cotton and woolen trade, that in the five eastern departments there is capital invested in spinning machinery to the amount of \$3,000,000. The trade employs 40,000 workmen, whose wages, it is calculated, are sufficient for the daily support of 150,000 people. Their labor is valued at \$6,000,000. The printing factories in the same districts number 16, employing 10,000 workmen, who receive wages which support 25,000 persons. The annual value of the proceeds is calculated at \$1,700,000. Half the produce of these two branches of industry is exported, and half is consumed in the country. Soon after the Treaty of Commerce with England came in force the printing interest represented that their exports would be quadrupled if the free entry of foreign tissues subject to re-exportation were accorded. The government accordingly granted their temporary admission free of duty.

The returns for the first four months of the present year show a large increase in the exports of cotton tissues, which it was asserted that France could no longer supply, owing to English competition. There is a large increase also in the export of tissues of wool and of silk. The total value of the exports from France in the first four months of 1869 is given as \$42,117,000, the value in the corresponding period of 1868 being only \$35,932,720. The exportation of wines and liquors increased from 30,853,320 imperial gallons in 1868 to 32,629,200 gallons in 1869. Nothing could more plainly show the inherent vitality of France than this prosperity, sustained notwithstanding the unnatural drains made by the Government in the shape of a huge standing army, and by the people themselves, owing to the peculiar constitution of their society.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has returned to Indiana from his California trip. He has accepted an invitation from the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, to make several speeches in that State during the present political canvass. The Houston Union intimates that the red-hot Democrats of Texas will nominate General J. J. Byrne, formerly a pressman in the New York Herald office, then Colonel of the 13th New York Cavalry, then a Brigadier-General, and afterwards United States Marshal for Eastern Texas, as their candidate for Governor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, OF INDIANA. Will address the citizens of Philadelphia on THURSDAY EVENING, September 16, at 8 o'clock, AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH. Ladies are invited. JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN McCULLOUGH, R. T. GILL, Secretaries. 9 15 69

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, September 15, 1869. SFGICAL ORDER. Captains of Companies will report at Headquarters THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, with roll of officers and men. By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Chief Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, September 15, 1869. The Club will assemble (unquenched) in front of the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, to serenade the Hon. Ex-Governor MORTON, Senator from Indiana. By order of the Executive Committee. ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President. W. HARRY MILLER, Secretary. 9 15 69

HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, at 7 o'clock P. M. DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary. 9 15 69

REVIVAL SERVICES CONTINUED TONIGHT AT LOGAN SQUARE MISSION, No. 1701 VINE STREET. 11

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department, Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7 1/2 o'clock, with a General Introduction by JOHN O'BRYEN, Esq., Free to the public. Students desiring attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PALME, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 15 69

PHENON SPRINGS, CHESNUT HILL. Persons from watering places who want to spend a few weeks in the country will find this a delightful place. Mrs. McALLIA on premises, or WILLIAM F. SMITH, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. 9 14 69

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT skin, bites of mosquitoes and irritations of the Allocated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet article. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 234 CHESNUT Street. 24

CLOTHING. EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THIS PAPER

Is heretofore congratulated On the fact That he has spread freely before him THE ADVERTISEMENT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, The Best and Oldest Established Clothing House of Philadelphia.

Rockhill & Wilson Would say to all the subscribers, and all of their male neighbors and relations, that they have made the most simple preparations for an immense business for the present Fall.

Rockhill & Wilson Have laid in an immense stock of the most desirable goods, both of American Manufacture and of Foreign Importation, from which they offer the most delightfully fitting suits, either ready-made or to order at the shortest possible notice.

Rockhill & Wilson Invite gentlemen from the surrounding Country, Towns, Cities and Villages, to call at their GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, where they will find opportunity to select from the abundance of elegant Fall apparel, at lower prices than anywhere else in town. Respectfully yours, ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINAL SALE. Fine Ready-Made Clothing. STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately. READ & CO., No. 303 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 14 69

EDUCATIONAL. [For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.] Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.

Full preparation for the Counting House. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, etc., etc. Students received and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience.

The longest established and best organized Commercial College in the city. Thorough and practical. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. The accumulated advantages which twenty-four years have given us, and the important improvements recently introduced, render the course of instruction at this institution unequalled in the country. A KITHEMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL. For sale at the College. Price, \$1.50. 9 15 69

INSURANCE. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, INSURANCE AGENTS, FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. 9 14 69

FOR SALE. MERCHANTLY BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE. On the premises, THURSDAY, September 16, at 4 1/2 P. M. For auction tickets (free) apply to JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, No. 42 WALNUT Street. 11

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. THE LATEST AND BEST. THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. (EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

Watches, Jewelry, Etc. J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business THIS DAY, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Manufactured and Imported Goods, SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, No. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

NATIONAL EXHIBITION. NATIONAL FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL. GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA, BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, AND THE National Association of Fruit Growers, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869. From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 10 cents. Children, 5 cents. CONVENTION OF AFRICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. For admission on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free. REGISTRATION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock. Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper. Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 15 69

BOOTS AND SHOES. NOW READY, FALL STYLES BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 16 16 69

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE FOUNT OF FASHION. GENT'S FURNISHING STORE. MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 115 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line. The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made to make to order. Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a GIFT. UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents. Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge. Polite Salesladies in attendance. A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. MINNIE CUMMINGS. 9 15 69

GROCERIES, ETC. 1826.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! CRIPPEN & MADDOCK Now offer to families returning to the city, a fresh supply of GROCERIES OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY. TEAS, GREEN AND BLACK, COFFEE OF THE FINEST MARK IMPORTED, SUCH AS Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracabo, Laguayra, Brazil, Plantation, Rio, Etc. Etc. Etc. OUR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR Always on hand. NEW MESS MACKEREL, SHAD AND SALMON. Goods in unbroken packages always sold at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY. PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night. We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe. We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you. Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 15 69

CHAMPION SAFES. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co. Gentlemen:—In the year 1861 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein. You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes. The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 92 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Frankfort or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 261 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 9 15 69

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled! Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA. No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. 16 19 69

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED. J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad.